

cipal adviser, in all my philanthropic work. Colonel Brociner, who was twice wounded in the war of 1877, later became our Secretary, and now devotes himself unreservedly and enthusiastically to all those needy ones who are dependent upon my help."

After the old King and the Queen died, Colonel Brociner remained in the same post, although King Ferdinand and Queen Marie have not displayed the same friendliness toward him. It was not fated, however, that he should live to the end of his days in the splendor of the royal palace—a unique exception in a Jew-baiting country. The anti-Semites had never looked upon him with any favor although he was a Roumanian citizen and a colonel. They had little influence upon the old king, but the new king finally yielded to their importunities, and carried out their wishes. Colonel Brociner was dismissed from his position, under the most shameful circumstances, after having served the royal family faithfully and honorably for 37 years. Today there is no more pathetic figure in Roumania than the aged colonel. He goes about in Bucharest, looking and asking for justice. During the German occupation of Bucharest, Colonel Brociner remained by special designation, administrator of the Royal Household. The City Prefect whom the Germans had appointed, Zigara-Samurcasi, a well-known anti-Semite, demanded of Marshal Mackensen that the Jew Brociner be expelled from his position, and raised many accusations against him. A fight also occurred between the Prefect and Colonel Brociner in the palace. After an investigation, Mackensen decided that Colonel Brociner should remain at his post. After the Bucharest treaty was made, the king without any investigation and without any reason, informed Colonel Brociner that he was dismissed. The old Colonel tried to find out the reason for his abrupt dismissal, but neither the king nor the queen would receive him, speak with him, or give him any explanation. All his letters to the king remained unanswered. In order to make still more bitter the life of this aged hero, daily rumors were spread that he had betrayed the country to the Germans. In vain did he protest his loyalty and innocence and demand an official investigation. Finally he was brought before a court-martial charged with treason and other offenses.

A most interesting trial ensued—the entire country followed its developments breathlessly. The entire life and all the activities of Colonel Brociner were reviewed by the court. Many prominent and influential officers were called to the witness stand, and it was shown that Roumania has never had such a loyal and wholehearted servant as was Colonel Brociner. The court acquitted him, declared him innocent, and completely exonerated him. Now he wants that the king also recognize his innocence and reinstate him in his former position. He does not care for the position any more. He simply wants that form of reparation. For the present, the king has completely ignored the matter and apparently has no intention of doing anything about it.

Throughout his entire career at Court, Colonel Brociner has never mingled in politics or in the Jewish question. His friends and he himself assured me that he always felt a deep interest in Jewish affairs, and always did everything possible in that connection, but it was not done openly as his position did not allow it. Since he has

been out of his official position, he has taken a very active interest in Jewish life, and he has become a member of the important Jewish organizations. He has also become a Zionist and is deeply interested in the national movement.

The Roumanian Jews have ever gloried in their co-religionist in the Palace of the king, but they have always had great respect and esteem for the man who attained the honor of becoming the first and only Jewish Colonel in the Roumanian Army.

FROM THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

During the month of October, 1919, Frs. 232,816.58 have been received for the Jewish National Fund from the following countries: North America \$5215; Argentina, Pes. 21,196; Holland Hfl. 8188; England L. 677; Poland Mk. 104,185; Czecho-Slovakia, Kr. 57,065; Roumania, Leo 70,000 and Mk. 120; Germany Mk. 43,842; East Galicia Kr. 70,643; Palestine L. 145; Belgium, Frs. 5002; Alsace Lorraine Frs. 3735; West Galicia Kr. 41,813; Austria Kr. 40,015; Australia L. 70; Courland L. 50; and Hfl. 105; Switzerland Frs. 1378; South Slav. Lands Kr. 20,741; Norway N. Kr. 540; Sweden Sw. Kr. 300; Aleppo Frs. 500 and Bulgaria Mk. 100.

The Palestine Week in Argentina has resulted in more than Frs. 100,000 being raised; the Jews in Chili also participated; in Siberia Rbl. 354,000—have been collected for the Jewish National Fund during the four months of the year, and we may assume that this sum has been considerably increased since then. During the Sukkoth Week a Palestine Festival was organized throughout Czecho-Slovakia. In Palestine collections were made in all Jewish settlements during the Sukkoth Days for the planting of Legion Groves, to be laid out in various parts of the land in honor of the Jewish soldiers who have fallen in Gallipoli, in the Sinai-Desert and in Palestine. It was the 39th Jewish-American regiment which suggested that these collections should be made, and a considerable sum has already been procured. In Sichrov Jacob about all the colonists have pledged themselves to give a fixed amount monthly as self-taxation for the Jewish National Fund. The colony of Petach-Tikwah has introduced for all documents of the Waad of the colony a stamp-duty in favor of the Jewish National Fund. The National Fund Commission for Palestine has elaborated a plan according to which a National Fund Stamp duty is to be introduced for all the Jews of Palestine.

In Great Britain, Alsace-Lorraine, Greece, White Russia, the Baltic Provinces and other countries, preparations for actions during the Chanukah Week in connection with the proposed Nordau Garden City are in progress.

NECESSITIES SCARCE IN SIBERIA

Sewing materials, soap and talcum powder are among the scarcest articles in Siberia. Recently the Red Cross authorized immediate shipment to Siberia of 250,000 undergarments, valued at \$230,000, and baby supplies costing \$107,437. The underwear, which is designed to prevent the spread of typhus, is made of unbleached muslin, this material lending itself more readily to frequent sterilization.

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